

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor. A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

If our people would only unite—if they appreciated the importance of the struggle—if they all felt the enormous disasters which would ensue on failure—if all would strive together—if each and all would elevate himself so as to survey the length and breadth, the height and depth of our country's dangers and necessities, surely, the patriotic fires would be re-kindled, and a consolidated exertion be made to secure the blessings of independence.

We are not endangered by the superior power of our enemies. We have coped with him with wonderful success, and we have suffered the reverses of war in a far inferior degree to those sustained by our forefathers, when for seven long years they resisted the power of Great Britain; and it is a lamentable fact that our reverses have fallen upon us in no slight measure from the distractions and divisions among ourselves, which have weakened our spirit and resources for resistance. It is well remembered, that last summer the energies of the enemy flung; the whole North manifested despondency and gloom; and a fit opportunity was presented to us to re-ignite our efforts and to add fresh strength to our determination. But unhappily, under those very circumstances, discontent and want of harmony took possession of our leading men, and our enemies reaped the advantage of our divisions.

Now these divisions seem to be kept up, although we have daily evidence out of the columns of the northern press, of the exalting and stimulating effect that they produce upon our enemies. We published on yesterday morning a long article from the Philadelphia Enquirer, in which is disclosed the fact, patent as fact can be disclosed in language, that the northern mind is induced to believe that our divisions are culminating into submission. This paper is looking (it says) "to a large party of States rights men who lose no opportunity of denouncing Jefferson Davis as a despot," not "to halt at the first disagreement." It is looking to see "a spirit of opposition grow more obstinate." It is looking to see us "grow more estranged" from one another, and "fresh fuel added by the uncontrollable course of events." "Already (it says) the unanimity of the Southern people is broken, and their dissensions will increase, until the Confederacy, threatened by hostile foes from without, will succumb."

Is there no warning in this? Will not our people take heed, when they behold a bitter and relentless foe gloating over the prospect of our downfall by our own dissensions?

Not only does the warning come from the northern enemy, but it is sent to us from our best friends. It is stated that Gov. Graham, in full view of the situation from his position at Richmond, has written a letter, in which he states that—

"The peace movements in our Legislature, he views with anxiety and interest. The present posture of our affairs in his opinion requires the most delicate and cautious action and the wisest reserve. Improper impressions upon the enemy, as well as irritation and divisions among ourselves, must both be avoided."

This is the voice of wisdom; we appeal not to those who are predetermined to ignore the cause of the Confederacy, they are not how recklessly—but to those who profess to seek our independence—who do not yield to us in loyalty to the Confederacy, but who are pursuing the policy of these "peace movements"—we appeal to them to ascertain if there be not some common ground where we and they and all patriots may meet—where together we may take that "delicate and cautious action" together—exercise that "wisest reserve" together—"avoid those improper impressions before the enemy as well as irritation and divisions among ourselves"—that our distinguished representative and fellow citizen so impressively solicits. Never had men a higher motive to mutual concession and conciliation.

The Right Step.

The Charleston Courier says: General Orders No. 84, authorizes "retired soldiers who may enter any university, college or school, to draw their rations in kind at the nearest post."

As the liberality of the Government has prompted this magnanimous offer, could not our colleges and schools proffer tuition free to all such. We notice that the Humanity Hall Academy, in Rockingham county, Va., has nobly come forward and proposed to receive "retired soldiers and children of indigent soldiers, free of any charge for tuition." Will not our colleges follow this noble example? It is nothing more than is due this unfortunate class.

From Georgia.

We received no Georgia papers yesterday; but learn from other sources that Savannah was safe up to Saturday last. The Wilmington Carolina of Tuesday, says "we have just seen a friend who left Savannah on Friday last, who assured us that up to the time of leaving, all was quiet in the city. Should Sherman attempt its capture he will find a force little expected, prepared to resist his efforts."

And the Goldsboro State Journal of yesterday, says "on Saturday evening a dispatch was received in Goldsboro, direct from Savannah, and dated on that day. At that time all was well. This is reliable."

We are also without any Richmond papers for two days past. Our columns are therefore very bare of news to day.

We notice a short communication in the Conservative of Wednesday morning, signed "Justice," giving this extract from the Biography of Gen. Davis, written by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard:

"When the means which the tax [the specific tax of 1782] supplied failed to meet the demands upon him, Col. Davis, [then Commissary General for North Carolina] was authorized to receive contributions, to be credited on a future levy, which, as they depended on the voluntary consent of the few who were able to make advances, could not be large in amount. When the contributions also failed he was forced to resort to impressments. To a high minded man like him, this was an odious measure. He called it a LEGAL ROBBERY, QUANTIFIED BY A PROMISORY NOTE, which he condemned as 'so great a violence to the rights of the people, and so contrary to the genius of our government, that it ought never to be exercised except in extreme military circumstances, and which, when exercised by the civil power, argues weakness and want of address in the executive.'"

We entertain precisely the views expressed by Gen. Davis with regard to "impressment," though we can hardly understand the sentence "a legal robbery" as an intelligent expression of speech, though we see clearly the idea intended to be conveyed. It is afterwards expressed in language better to be understood. We admit, nay, we have ever contended, that impressment "is so great a violence to the rights of the people and so contrary to the genius of our government, that it ought never to be exercised except in extreme military circumstances; and which, when exercised by the civil power, argues weakness and want of address by the Executive."

The whole thing of impressment is here distinctly explained and justified in the only manner in which it is tolerable, or capable of justification. The right of property is a municipal right of the highest degree. It is the duty of government not only to recognize it, but to defend and protect the citizen in its enjoyment and in its control; not only from the violence of other citizens and of foreign enemies, but from itself and its own executives. But then there is an emergency when the government may take this property for its own use, where the right to impress is as unquestionable as is the right of property in the citizen itself. This emergency is, as Gen. Davis says, "extreme military circumstances"—when war rages—when the soil of the nation is invaded, when homes are threatened and armies of defenders, who are the only defense, stand between them and destruction, and these armies must be maintained and can only be provided for by resort to extreme measures. Then by the exercise of the military power, when other expedients fail, is impressment allowable and justifiable, because necessary. Then a loyal and patriotic and just people, looking to the safety of their all, and bound up in the honor and interests of their country, will bear the burden, because of the necessity. And even then, government ought in the exercise of this power, to observe the utmost caution to trespass no further on the right of property than is absolutely essential—to do no further violence to its people than the pressure of necessity requires.

We believe our government so understands the system of impressment. Our Congress has legislated altogether to restrict, and not to encourage the right of impressment, to put guards upon the conduct of impressing agents; and all the instructions from the Departments have been for restraint upon such agents.

Gen. Davis, with the views he so forcibly expressed, was obliged to impress. This necessity exists in all wars, and the difference between Gen. Davis and ourselves, and those who more bitterly denounce impressment as "robbery," without the qualifying adjective, is, that they recognize no necessity which allows it, and their condemnation of it is without qualification. So far from Gen. Davis being any authority for them, there is the widest possible difference between his doctrine and theirs.

War News.

By a private letter from Wilmington received in this city on yesterday, we are informed that the enemy made an attempt to land near Lockwood's Folly Inlet, below Smithville, on Saturday night, and were repulsed. We are further informed that a northeast gale was blowing on the coast all Tuesday night, and that yesterday morning the fleet was not in sight from our forts.

Before going to press, however, we expect further information.

It appears that Savannah was all right on Saturday; and we are induced to hope that we have a capable force there.

The Yankee accounts make out that Hood has been badly worsted near Nashville, and we fear a reverse to our arms in that quarter. But we have had sufficient reason not to rush upon the belief of a fact from the Yankee accounts.

The Concert and Tableau.

We were not present at the exhibition of Tableau night before last, given by the Ladies of Raleigh for benevolent purposes; but we understand that the representations were well made, and a very large audience agreeably entertained.

If we were permitted to make a suggestion, we would bring to the attention of the Ladies a most humane and benevolent disposition of the funds received on both the occasion of the late Concert and this of the Tableau. There are in and around Raleigh many poor people, wives of soldiers in service, and their children, who are in actual want of wearing apparel. We learn that near five thousand dollars were received from the two sources mentioned above. If so, at an average of seventy-five dollars a dress, near seventy comfortable dresses could be purchased. It strikes us, that warm garments to seventy unclad wives and children of soldiers, would be as acceptable a gift as those engaged in the laudable objects of relief could bestow. It would be a more enduring disposition of charity than the bestowment of a Christmas meal; and we think the soldiers and all their friends would more highly appreciate this disposition of the funds which we have indicated.

For the Confederate.

In the People's Press of the 8th inst., is a communication signed "H.," emanating from Raleigh, and seemingly intended in the outset to post the readers of that paper of the doings of the Legislature; but after lauding Mr. Pool, in whose peace resolutions the writer seems to imagine the very existence of the Confederacy is wrapped up, he proceeds to entertain the reader with a running prophecy on the state of the country; but unfortunately for this famous son of genius, the paper for which his article was intended, could not read the groundless predictions of a self-constituted war-prophet. His remarks ought to have been prefaced with a statement of the fact, easily to be established, and can be, that his predictions were congenial to his feelings, and his "wish father to his thought."

If he starts up astounded at these assertions, let him beware, lest proof be adduced to clinch them with no fragile hand; and moreover provoke a revelation of facts that the eyes of the public has not seen. This demagogue of the "straitest sect" faith, has been allowed to parade his blustering brazenadoes of Yankee supremacy long enough, to the detriment of his own country. He says in the article alluded to that, if Pool's resolutions failed, no other that promised any good, would be likely to pass, until its opponents were forced into measures now near at hand, engendered by great events, and then, alas! it would be too late. Too late for what? To save your property? You have declared that the Yankees, marching through the interior of the State, would not molest your property. What great events are near at hand? Subjugation, or the final triumph of Southern arms and rights? If the former, you have invited it. If the latter, your magnificent scheme of emancipation and reconstruction will have been expedited. Evidently you fear most the latter event, the consummation of which, while its scenes of triumph, would lend a lustre to the devotee of his country, ineffable and bright, would leave a stain upon your political escutcheon, that things past, things present, nor things to come, can erase from the memory.

"H.," having nothing to say for his own struggling country, looms off, as he terms it, on the unsurpassed campaigns of Sherman through Georgia. Sherman has done this. Sherman will do that. Glorious Sherman! Glorious Yankee nation in prophecy! But "H." has so often predicted the downfall of the Confederacy, that but for the position he occupies, the opinion he uttered would not merit the notice of the simplest school boy. But notwithstanding the predictions of the war-prophet, sixty days, six months, twelve months, four years have all gone by, and thank God, this devotedly wished for event is still in prophecy. The Southern army still stands in the pride of conscious rectitude, like a wall of defiance. The acclamations of the great and good sing out everywhere at the spectacle of endurance, valor and determined triumph, which mark the heroic Southern soldier in every combat with the enemy. Who but a craven coward, or one afflicted with the anathemas that righteously frowned down on him whose sentiments border on the chivalry, can stand unmoved at the scene and feel not in heart that pride of country and love of right which overlook the blunders of a nation struggling to be free, and gaze in rapt awe on the prospect that will ensue in a long, obvious fight the croaking stigmater of his country. Has "H." anywhere, under any circumstances, for the last two years advocated the cause of the South? If so, let him avow it, and show "fruits meet for repentance." I defy him to point to a single line he has written, word he has spoken, deed he has done, inspired, calculated to strengthen the mighty arms of war, for which so many thousands give up all.

I ask, in conclusion, Messrs. Editors, can a man be a loyal citizen and a reconstructionist at the same time? To say nothing of the oath which a member of the Legislature takes upon himself to support the State and Confederate constitutions? It does seem to me that the ideas of a few disappointed persons, of comparatively limited influence, "taking steps towards peace," is the most ridiculous force that ever emanated from a healthy brain. It is a shameful pandering, a vote-trap, through which the "straitest sect" expects to ride into power.

Pardon the length at which I have written. There are other topics yet that may be held in terror for the benefit of "H.," such for instance as his connection with the Convention movement, on which I am fully posted, and intend if the necessity arises, "to cry aloud and spare not."

Dec. 20, 1864. LEXINGTON.

THE YANKEE IMPORTANCE OF WELDON TO THE YANKEES—WHAT GEN. WARREN LOST THROUGH GEN. LEE'S OBSTINACY. The Tribune of the 18th, under the impression that Weldon [which according to that venacious Journal, is "a railway town"] was about to fall into Warren's hands, thus speaks of the importance of that point. Doubtless the Tribune would like to take it all back now.

What then is Weldon? A railway town on the Roanoke river in North Carolina sixty miles south of Petersburg, a hundred and fifty miles north of Wilmington, and connected with each by rail. It is the key of the system of railroads which unites the States and the Atlantic with themselves, with Central Georgia, and thence with the rest of the Confederacy. Its possession by our forces destroys the railway communication between the port of Wilmington and Richmond. From Weldon runs the Seaboard and Roanoke railroads north-east to Norfolk. Westward extends the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Clarksville, Va., within 30 miles of the Danville road. On the Valley road the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad intersects at Roanoke. The North Carolina Railroad reaches to Greensboro, thirty-five miles from Danville, and at Greensboro, connects with the main road to Columbia, S. C., and so on to Augusta, Ga. But the gap between Greensboro and Danville has never been completed, nor has the gap from Clarksville to Halifax, so that the possession of the Weldon road to Petersburg is essential alike to the railway communication between Wilmington and Virginia, and to that between Virginia and South Carolina and Georgia. In a word, Gen. Warren's movement upon Weldon, if successful, isolates the rebel capital from the whole Confederacy.

The United States papers contain the following paragraph:

A military board of inquiry has been constituted, under Special Order No. 887, to investigate the circumstances attending the sinking of the Florida. The naval court adjourned sine die without coming to any definite decision.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1864.

Mr. Jones introduced a resolution in favor of Messrs. Crook & Litchford. Claims. On motion of Mr. McCrindle the vote by which the bill to exempt certain persons employed in N. C. Powder Manufactory was rejected, was reconsidered, and the bill laid upon the table.

Mr. Wynne obtained leave to record his vote upon the proposition to take from the table resolutions in favor of initiating negotiations for peace, and voted in the affirmative. Mr. Whitford also obtained permission to record his vote in the negative.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to wait upon the Governor and ascertain from him at what time it would be convenient for him to appear before the members of the next two years, and concurred in. Messrs. Patterson and Courte were appointed on the part of the Senate. The committee reported that the Governor would attend at 2 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow, for the purpose indicated. The Revenue bill was read the third time, numerous amendments made, and the Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at ten o'clock a. m. Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Russ, Blair, Beabury, McGee, Davis, Franklin and George.

Mr. Carter, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to punish violations of the impressment laws, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution of thanks to Capt. Teague and his command, reported favorably from the committee on military affairs, was adopted. Resolutions concerning the distribution of clothing, &c., reported unfavorably, from same committee, were laid on the table. Resolutions introduced in relation to peace, substantially the same as those heretofore introduced by Mr. Pool in the Senate. These were made the special order for 12 o'clock m. on the 20th of Jan. next.

The House, by a vote of 48 to 40, refused to take from the table a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk.

A bill to secure the State salt works from interruption, passed its third readings after discussion by a vote of 54 to 32.

A bill to make appropriations for the Military Establishment of the State, passed second and third readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Stancill introduced a bill for the relief of wives and families of soldiers from Northampton county, which also passed its several readings.

Mr. Carter, from a joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain at what time he would appear before the two Houses, and take the oath of office, reported that the Governor had designated two o'clock p. m., to-morrow, as the time of inauguration.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the House went into secret session to consider certain matters of State finance, adjourning at its close until 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, 21 o'clock p. m.

An engrossed resolution concerning the impressment by the authorities of Virginia, of two trains chartered by the State of North Carolina for the transportation of salt was adopted. [The resolution provides that the Governor shall report to the Governor of Virginia the conduct of the authorities impressing the train and to protest against it. Also prohibits the use of roads to transport any thing for the State of Virginia until reparations are made.]

BILLS ON THEIR 2D READINGS. A bill to exempt from military service certain persons employed in the N. C. Powder Manufactory. Rejected.

A bill to amend an act concerning salaries and fees amended and passed, rule suspended and passed its 3d reading. [Allows the Governor \$5,500 a year; Treasurer \$3,500; Secretary of State \$3,000; Comptroller \$2,500, &c.]

A bill to repeal an act passed during the present session fixing the pay of members. Mr. Warren raised a point of order. The Speaker decided that the bill was in order, from which decision Mr. Warren appealed, and the decision of the Chair was overruled.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READINGS. A bill to grade Common Schools and increase their efficiency. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor to remove State forces beyond the limits of the State, for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time. Informally passed over. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1864.

The Revenue bill passed its third reading. The Senate refused to make the resolutions in reference to the suspension of the habeas corpus, the special order for to-morrow; the military bill was discussed but pending the vote on its final passage the Senate adjourned. (A synopsis of each of these bills will shortly be given.)

CONGRESS.—Congress has been engaged in discussing the sequestration bill, the currency bill and other important matters, including the bill to put free negroes and slaves in the army for specific purposes. None of these bills have yet been perfected or become laws. In the Senate, the House bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States has been discussed amended and passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The vote in the Senate on its passage was 26 to 16. Mr. Graham voted against the bill. Mr. Dortch for it. We purpose publishing such of these bills as we can find space for when perfected.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE HOME GUARD.—We are requested to enquire whether the system of allowing substitutes in the Home Guard Regiments is to have a general application or be confined to the favored few? The reader may be astonished to learn that the system prevails at all. But we assert, and defy contradiction that substitutes have been forced into some of the regiments of the officers commanding companies. The orders to receive substitutes came from Raleigh. Are they to be generally allowed, or is it more favoritism?—State Journal.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Gov. VANCE publishes the following Proclamation in yesterday's Conservative:

WHEREAS, The long expected attack upon our only remaining seaport is now about to be made, and our State is also likely to be invaded at other points by an enemy to whom mercy and civilization are alike unknown and unregarded; and whereas all the organized forces of the State already ordered to the front may still be insufficient to roll back the tide which threatens us with worse than death, and to drive from our doors a late horrible to contemplate:

Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance Governor of the State of North Carolina, relying upon the loyalty and devotion of her citizens, do issue this my proclamation, commanding and abjuring all good people, whether by law subject to military duty or not, who may be able to stand behind breastworks and fire a musket, of all ages and conditions, to rally at once to the defence of their country and hurry to Wilmington. And I do appeal to every man who has the spirit of a freeman in his bosom, who has a spark of the fire or a drop of the blood of the heroes of the great army of the great captain in his veins, to come and stand at the front. For a few days all men physically able are needed at the front and especially do we need the example of all those who are now paused for the fray, while it was yet at a distance, and snuffed the battle while it was yet afar off. Let every man physically able then hurry with his blanket to Wilmington, where arms and rations will be furnished, and let those left behind mount themselves and patrol their counties, looking after the women and children and preserving order. Your Governor will meet you at the front and will share with you the worst.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, Done at the SEAL of our City of Raleigh, on the 20th day of December, 1864.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor: M. S. ROBINS, Private Sec'y.

FLAHS OF TRUCK AGAIN.—Some time ago some two hundred people were permitted to go North via Newborn flag of truck. Considerable excitement was created by this wholesale license, and Gen. Baker, commanding this District, had the matter stopped. Every person who was permitted to go, went with the distinct understanding that they should not return again. We know it was the determination of Gen. Baker that they should not return through his lines.

Well, on Thursday or Friday last a number of three persons were sent by the Yankees and were received by Gen. Lee with honor and permitted to return. Among these parties were Mrs. Gen. Martin and two married ladies named Miller, of Kinston. We have heard of no other names. Now these three ladies have been North several times during the war—indeed they seem to be privileged to go and come when they please and bring back with them what they please. And this is giving much offence to the people of this section of the State. We do not impugn the loyalty of any of these ladies. They are all of Northern birth, and yet may be honest in their dealings with the Confederacy. But why should they be permitted to go and come at pleasure despite their pledges not to return, and in violation of the orders under which they went? Is Gen. Lee to become responsible for the return of these ladies, or was he ordered from Richmond to receive them? On the occasion of their departure, we know of a poor woman who went down by flag of truck to return to her home in Newbern. It was a matter of necessity with her. She was in needy circumstances and those upon whom she had every claim were in Newbern. The Yankees sent her back, and our authorities permitted the Yankees to make their selections. Native North Carolinians are not permitted to pass through the lines. Yankees are, it seems, and may go and come as they please. This matter demands investigation. The people who desire to see the Confederacy triumph and who are willing to make any sacrifice in their power to assist it, demand that this outrage shall not be tolerated upon them, and we as public journalists say they are right and they shall be heard. It will be seen that we give these ladies and all else credit for the best intentions and leave out of view the requirements of the public safety.—State Journal.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A Complaint from the Army.

A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes:

We have many desertions from regiments which State selfishness has filled with subjects of foreign Governments—men who have no more love for our flag than would a Seminole Indian. The night after we relieved the 2d corps, sixteen deserted from one regiment, and thirty one from the entire brigade. This is the class of men which some States send us to sustain the name so nobly earned by their sons.

If our regiments are to be filled with Canadians, at a thousand dollars per head, the President might as well cease to call for troops. Send us American citizens, men who are interested in our cause, or else send us none. Already some of the States have stripped the hard earned laurels from many of their best regiments, dishonored their veterans and disgraced themselves. Five hundred men have deserted from one New York regiment within a year.

The State which sends out such men to fight beside us is destroying instead of helping us. We are safer in a short line which we can trust than supported by a line of such men long enough to encircle the earth. If we win a victory these bachelors towards share our honors. If they bring disgrace, the stain clings alike to us and them. It makes my blood boil to witness such injustice.

We do not ask the Northern States to keep their outcasts, we demand it. The corps is not what it was. That has been disgraced more than the 9th by the worthless material sent out to fill the places of fallen veterans. So long as the regiments were what they purported to be—New York men from New York instead of Canada, and Massachusetts men from Massachusetts, instead of Germany—there was not much difference in the fighting qualities of the different corps.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—An official dispatch from Wilmington 10 a. m., says: "The advance of the enemy's fleet arrived at this point during last night. Over thirty steamers are now assembling; more are following."

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—The Senate was in secret session to-day.

The House passed a bill for the sequestration of the property of persons fleeing the Confederacy to escape military service—yeas 46, nays 24. The currency bill was further discussed until adjournment.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—The Washington Chronicle of the 18th received by the Whig. Stanton's official bulletin of the 17th, says: "dispatches received to-day from Foster, who had a personal interview with Sherman on the 14th, at Fort McAllister, says Savannah was closely besieged and its capture confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days and if not surrendered, Sherman would open batteries upon it. Foster reports Sherman's army in splendid condition."

Nothing from Thomas to-day. An official dispatch states that the Provost Marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners, 49 pieces of artillery already secured. Thomas' whole loss would not exceed 3000.

A dispatch from Lexington Station, 13th, says: "Barbridge routed Duke's brigade at Kingsport. Dick Morgan was captured."

Dix's order relative to the pursuit into Canada of raiders, has been revoked by Lincoln.

Gold closed on Saturday at 224.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—European advices to the 24 received. Russell had replied to the manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing equal friendship for the North and South, declaring the war and pledging England to strict neutrality. A meeting held at Bristol to celebrate Lincoln's re-election, broke up in a row, after cheers for Davis and Lee and groans for Grant, Butler and Lincoln. A speaker was driven from the platform.

Sunday School Paper.

We have completed arrangements to publish monthly, in Salisbury, a Sunday Paper to be called "THE CHILDREN'S BANNER," adapted as nearly as possible to the wants of the children in these days of evil. The importance of this enterprise is surely evident to all. There is no such paper in general circulation in the State, and large portions of all young States are alike destitute. It is more needed now than at any previous time. The scarcity of Sunday School books and Sunday School privileges and facilities urgently demands it. It will help the School Teachers and Parents, and be a blessing to those children who are prevented by any cause from attending the Sabbath School. It is a worthy work of your approval and encouragement. Will you not, then, send us a good list of subscribers? Urge your friends to take it. And those having no children who need it, to send it to the children of our soldiers, and the poor. Send your subscriptions without delay that you may get the complete series. Look for the first number about the first of February—it may be earlier. The paper will be published monthly—in four pages—on a sheet over 20 by 13 inches; printed on good type and with business.

THE TERMS ARE:

For any number under 10 copies, for six months \$2 00 per copy; for a number less than 50 and more than 10 1 50, per copy; for a number exceeding 50 and less than 100, 1 25 per copy; for any number over 100, to be addressed, \$1 00. Unusually cash in advance.

All letters, contributions, remittances, &c., will be addressed to:

REV. A. W. PANGUM, Salisbury, N. C.
A. W. MANGUM, Editor.
J. J. BRUNER, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE FOR SALE.

It is six years old, of good size, clear and fleet-footed, in fine condition, very handsome, and a superb saddle horse. Address: "DAVID HETTEL," Mocksville, N. C.
dec 22 d6t

FOR RENT.

ON Thursday, the 27th inst., at Ridgway, two hundred and thirty-five acres LAND—one hundred and thirty under cultivation. There is on the premises three cabins, barns, stables, &c. Terms—bond and cash, or cash. Address: B. B. PASCHALL, Administrator of D. VanKindigham, Warren county, N. C.
dec 22 d6t

WANTED.

A Situation as Teacher the ensuing year, by a Lady who has had so much experience in teaching the various branches of English, Latin and French, together with Music.
Salary \$1000 and board per annum in advance. References given if required. Address Miss F. M. JELKS, care of Walter Myrick, Newsum's Depot, Southampton county, Va.
dec 22 d6t

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of O. H. Foster, deceased, I propose to sell his interest in the Charlotte Copper Mine, near Deep River. This interest gave him an exemption from the war and will, no doubt, entitle the purchaser to the same privilege. Persons wishing to buy can address me at Henderson, Granville county, N. C.
P. H. B. JONES, Administrator.
dec 22 d6t

CERTIFICATES LOST.

LOST between the Confederate States Deposition and Col. Mallett's office in Raleigh, on the 10th, the following certified certificates for Per Cent. Bonds, viz: One No. 3476, dated March 30, 1864, given in name of Mrs. Peter Mallett, for \$1,200. One No. 3477, dated March 30, 1864, in the name of Miss Susan Fleming, for \$400. One No. 2488, dated March 25, in the name of Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant, Courthouse, for \$200; and one No. 2517, dated March 24, in the name of Col. Peter Mallett, Com. Courthouse, for \$12 00.
All persons are warned against trading for these certificates, as application has been made for their renewal at the Deposition.